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October 28, 1992) for that preceding fiscal year.

(b) For purposes of section 723(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act and this subpart, the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the State submits an application to administer the CIL program is considered the "preceding fiscal year." *Example:* If FY 1995 is the fiscal year for which the State submits an application to administer the CIL program under this subpart, FY 1993 is the "preceding fiscal year." In determining the "preceding fiscal year" under this subpart, the Secretary makes any adjustments necessary to accommodate a State's multi-year funding cycle or fiscal year that does not coincide with the Federal fiscal year.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1820-0018)

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 796f-2(a)(3))

§ 366.30 What are earmarked funds?

(a) For purposes of this subpart, the amount of State funds that were earmarked by a State to support the general operation of centers does not include—

(1) Federal funds used for the general operation of centers;

(2) State funds used to purchase specific services from a center, including State funds used for grants or contracts to procure or purchase personal assistance services or particular types of skills training;

(3) State attendant care funds; or

(4) Social Security Administration reimbursement funds.

(b) For purposes of this subpart, *earmarked funds* means funds appropriated by the State and expressly or clearly identified as State expenditures in the relevant fiscal year for the sole purpose of funding the general operation of centers.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 711(c) and 796f-2(a)(1)(A))

§ 366.31 What happens if the amount of earmarked funds does not equal or exceed the amount of Federal funds for a preceding fiscal year?

If the State submits an application to administer the CIL program under section 723 of the Act and this subpart

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for a fiscal year, but did not earmark the amount of State funds required by § 366.29(a)(2) in the preceding fiscal year, the State shall be ineligible to make grants under section 723 of the Act and this subpart after the end of the fiscal year succeeding the preceding fiscal year and for each succeeding fiscal year.

Example: A State meets the earmarking requirement in FY 1994. It also meets this requirement in FY 1995. However, in reviewing the State's application to administer the CIL program in FY 1998, the Secretary determines that the State failed to meet the earmarking requirement in FY 1996. The State may continue to award grants in FY 1997 but may not do so in FY 1998 and succeeding fiscal years.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 796f-2(a)(1)(B))

AWARDING GRANTS

§ 366.32 Under what circumstances may the DSU make grants?

(a) To be eligible to award grants under this subpart and to carry out section 723 of the Act for a fiscal year, the Director must submit to the Secretary for approval an application at the time and in the manner that the Secretary may require and that includes, at a minimum—

(1) Information demonstrating that the amount of funds earmarked by the State for the general operation of centers meets the requirements in § 366.29(a)(1); and

(2) A summary of the annual performance reports submitted to the Director from centers in accordance with § 366.50(n).

(b) If the amount of funds earmarked by the State for the general operation of centers meets the requirements in § 366.29(a)(1), the Secretary approves the application and designates the Director to award the grants and carry out section 723 of the Act.

(c) If the Secretary designates the Director to award grants and carry out section 723 of the Act under paragraph (b) of this section, the Director makes grants to eligible agencies in a State, as described in § 366.2, for a fiscal year from the amount of funds allotted to the State under section 721(c) and (d) of the Act.

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(d)(1) In the case of a State in which there is both a DSU responsible for providing IL services to the general population and a DSU responsible for providing IL services for individuals who are blind, for purposes of subparts D and E of this part, the "Director" shall be the Director of the general DSU.

(2) The State units described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall periodically consult with each other with respect to the provision of services for individuals who are blind.

(e) The Director may enter into assistance contracts with centers to carry out section 723 of the Act. For purposes of this paragraph, an assistance contract is an instrument whose principal purpose is to transfer funds allotted to the State under section 721 (c) and (d) of the Act and this part to an eligible agency to carry out section 723 of the Act. Under an assistance contract, the DSU shall assume a role consistent with that of the Secretary under section 722 of the Act. If the DSU uses an assistance contract to award funds under section 723 of the Act, the DSU may not add any requirements, terms, or conditions to the assistance contract other than those that would be permitted if the assistance contract were a grant rather than an assistance contract. Under an assistance contract, as defined in this paragraph, the role of the DSU is to ensure that the terms of the assistance contract, which are established by chapter 1 of title VII of the Act and the implementing regulations in this part and 34 CFR part 364, are satisfied.

(f) The Director may not enter into procurement contracts with centers to carry out section 723 of the Act. For purposes of this paragraph, a procurement contract is an instrument whose principal purpose is to acquire (by purchase, lease, or barter) property or services for the direct benefit or use of the DSU. Under a procurement contract, the DSU prescribes the specific services it intends to procure and the terms and conditions of the procurement.

(g) In the enforcement of any breach of the terms and conditions of an assistance contract, the DSU shall follow

the procedures established in §§ 366.40 through 366.45.

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(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 711(c) and 796f-2(a)(2))

§ 366.33 What are the application requirements for existing eligible agencies?

To be eligible for assistance under this subpart, an eligible agency shall comply with the requirements in § 366.21.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1820-0018)

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 796f-2(b))

§ 366.34 What is the order of priorities?

(a) Unless the Director and the chairperson of the SILC, or other individual designated by the SILC to act on behalf of and at the direction of the SILC, jointly agree on another order of priorities, the Director shall follow the order of priorities in § 366.22 for allocating funds among centers within a State, to the extent funds are available.

(b) If the order of priorities in § 366.22 is followed and, after meeting the priorities in § 366.22(a) (1) and (2), there are insufficient funds under the State's allotment under section 721(c) and (d) of the Act to fund a new center under § 366.22(a)(3), the Director may—

(1) Use the excess funds in the State to assist existing centers consistent with the State plan; or

(2) Return these funds to the Secretary for reallocation in accordance with section 721(d) of the Act.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 711(c) and 796f-2(e))

§ 366.35 What grants must be made to existing eligible agencies?

In accordance with the order of priorities established in § 366.34(a), an eligible agency may receive a grant under this subpart if the eligible agency meets the applicable requirements in §§ 366.2, 366.21, and 366.23.

(Authority: 29 U.S.C. 796f-2(c))